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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/516,585	12/02/2004	Justus Lamprecht	3154	8717
7590 06/09/2006			EXAMINER	
Striker Striker & Stenby 103 East Neck Road			RACHUBA, MAURINA T	
Huntington, NY 11743			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
<u> </u>			3723	
			DATE MAILED: 06/09/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

- 1. The subject matter of this application admits of illustration by a drawing to facilitate understanding of the invention. Applicant is required to furnish a drawing under 37 CFR 1.81(c). No new matter may be introduced in the required drawing. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). A figure, illustrating the bearing arrangement of the invention with the grinding or polishing apparatus, is required.
- 2. Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 10 objected to because of the following informalities: the limitation "the mounting body" is not set forth in claim 1, but in claim 4. Appropriate correction is required.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 6. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.: 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas et al, 3,849,943. '943 discloses the claimed invention, including a bearing arrangement for vibratingly supporting a grinding tool, including a plurality of elastic vibration bodies 154, formed in modules, the modules having a bayonet mount mounting them on the grinding apparatus, figures 8, 8A, a mounting body, 150, and a guide body 160; the guide body having a suitably adapted, non-round protrusion on its side toward the grinding tool; 150 is a tongue which forms a tongue-and-groove connection with a suitably adapted groove on the grinding apparatus.

 Please see column 5, lines 51 through column 10, lines 6. '943 does not disclose that

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the bearing arrangement supports a grinding *disk*, but does support a rectangular platen. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to make the different portions of the grinding apparatus of whatever form or shape was desired or expedient. A change in form or shape is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art, absent any showing of unexpected results. *In re Dailey et al.*, 149 USPQ 47. Grinding disks are known in the art, and one of ordinary skill would have considered it obvious to have provided '943 with a disk shaped tool as opposed to a rectangularly shaped tool, in view of *In re Dailey et al.*

7. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas et al, 3,849,943 as applied to claims 1 and 4 above, and further in view of Hashii, 4,837,981. '943 does not disclose that the guide body has a screw receptacle. '981 teaches that it is known to provide a screw receptacle in the guide body of a bearing module. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have provided '981 with the screw receptacle taught by p981, figure 3(a), to ensure that the guide body stays in position on the grinding tool.

Allowable Subject Matter

- 8. Claims 3, 8 and 9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- 9. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art of record does not disclose or fairly teach a bearing arrangement for a vibratory tool having a plurality of modules with tongues or grooves to form a

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connection with other modules, or the mounting body plate having at least one recess on one side edge, or at least one protrusion. The closest art, to '943, shows that the mounting body is a plate, but lacks a disclosure or fair teaching of the at least one recess or protrusion, and does not disclose or fairly teach that the modules may be connected to each other.

Conclusion

- 10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Other similar devices are cited of interest.
- 11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to M Rachuba whose telephone number is 571-272-4493. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Hail can be reached on 571-272-4485. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

M Rachuba
Primary Examiner
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